

# Veterans of Blue And Gray Gathering in Memorial Jubilee

About the middle of 1863 the hopes of the Southern Confederacy reached the highest point. Lee had just administered a crushing defeat to the army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville, and the memory of Fredericksburg was still fresh. The army of the Potomac, the flower of the Northern forces, had met with discouragement on every hand.

It was realized in the South that if Lee could win a great victory above the Mason and Dixon's line, recognition and perhaps financial assistance could be secured from the nations of Europe. The North would be discouraged, and possibly Washington itself could be taken. Public opinion throughout the South was unanimous in demanding an invasion of Northern soil.

This was the situation in June, 1863, when Lee with a splendid army of 59,000 veterans crossed the Potomac. His objective point was Harrisburg, Pa. His army was organized in three corps, under the respective commands of Longstreet, Ewell and A. P. Hill. He had planned on dividing his army so as to approach Harrisburg by different routes and assess all the towns along the way for large sums of money. This plan, however, was abandoned when he learned that the army of Potomac under General Hooker, was in hot pursuit.

It soon became evident that the greatest battle of the Civil War was at hand. Hooker, with a force of 77,000 men, was determined to crush Lee, who led the finest army of the South.

On the 28th of June, Hooker, after a dispute with Halleck, resigned his leadership and General George Gordon Meade, the strongest of the corps commanders, assumed command. At this time the Northern and Southern armies were scattered over a large part of southern Pennsylvania and Maryland.

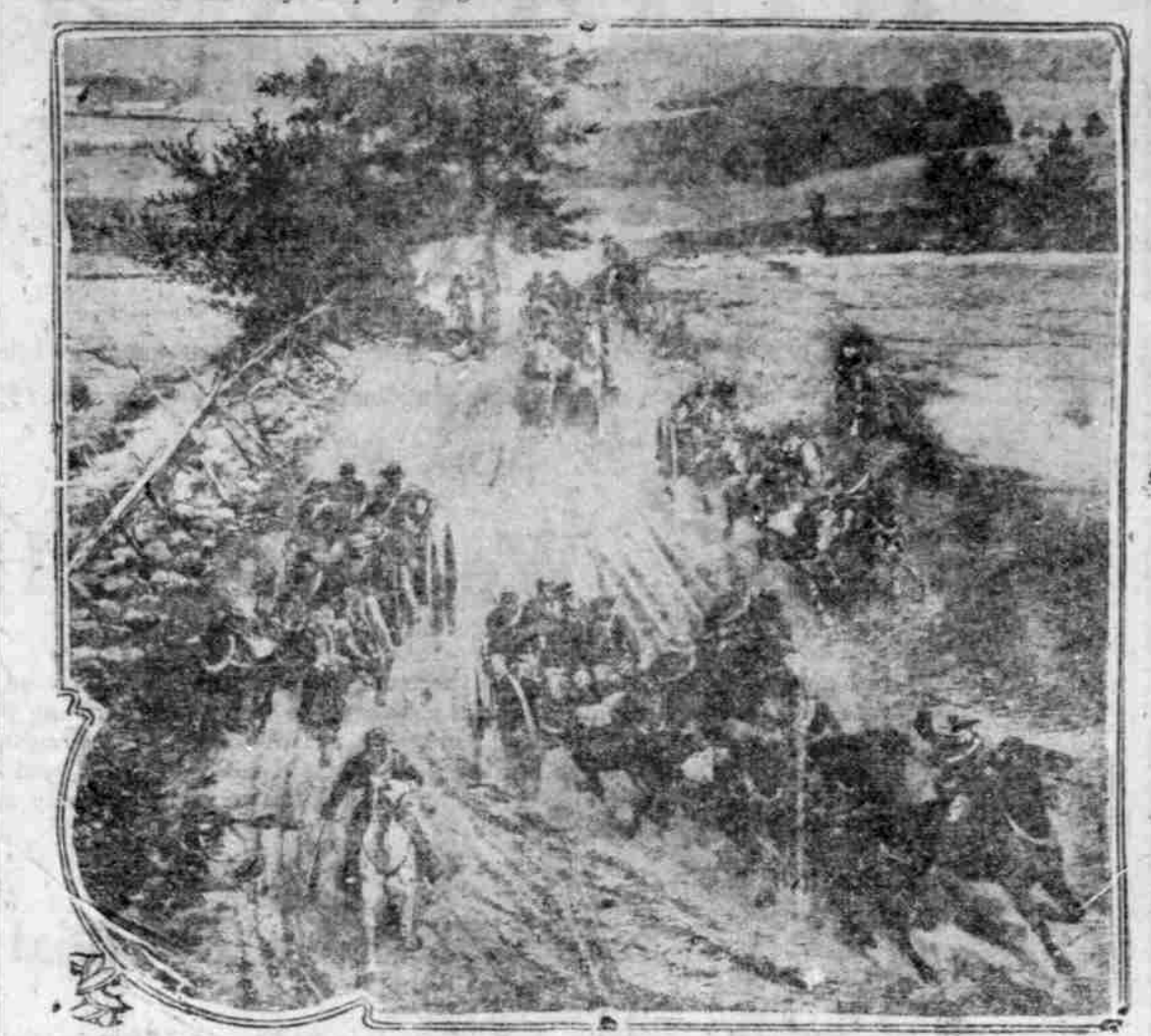
The new commander of the army of the Potomac kept his forces interposed between Lee and the federal capital. On June 30 General Buford with four thousand cavalry was sent to intercept the Confederate advance guard in the vicinity of Gettysburg, a quiet little village in southeastern Pennsylvania.

On the morning of July 1 the two armies were still scattered the extremes being forty miles apart. But General Reynolds, with two corps of the Union army was but a few miles away to the east and hastening toward Gettysburg. From the opposite direction came Longstreet and Hill with their forces. Three hours before noon the greatest battle ever fought on the western hemisphere was in progress.

The battle had proceeded not more than an hour before General Reynolds, one of the ablest and bravest of the Northern leaders, lay dead on the field with a sharpshooter's bullet in his brain. But the battle continued with unabated fury. Both sides were greatly re-enforced, and the battle line extended north of the town from Seminary Ridge to the bank of Rock Creek, which flowed a mile and a half to the south of Gettysburg. The carnage was appalling. Finally, about the middle of the afternoon, Gen. Carl Schurz, who succeeded General Reynolds in command, retreated toward Cemetery Hill, just west of Gettysburg, leaving nearly half of his men dead or wounded on the field. In passing through the town, the Confederates pursued and captured a large number of the remainder. The left wing, now unable to hold its position owing to the retreat of the right was also forced back, and it too, took refuge on Cemetery Hill. The first day's fight was over.

The federals had lost 10,000 men and were disorganized and discour-

aged. Had this been known to the Confederates, they might have pursued and captured a large part of the Union army.



Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, however, General Hancock arrived. His presence inspired confidence and renewed hopes in the ranks of the Federals. Meade reached the scene late at night, and those to make the field the place of a general engagement. Lee had come to the same decision and was calling all his legions to come with all possible speed to Gettysburg.

Everyone realized that the decisive battle of the Civil War was in progress. The people of the North and South waited with breathless eagerness for its outcome.

When I was dinnered, motored, etc., and here a week (in Dundee, Scotland) with other friends who have been showing me that Scotland, and especially Dundee, is a good place to be in."

April 22, 1913: "I spent the six weeks' Easter vacation in Germany where I went to learn the German language. The acquaintance with the German people was worth much. They have my admiration. They are industrious, extremely polite, and enjoy life. But one can see that the Germans never wrested a Maga Charta from the ruling class nor ever had an Oliver Cromwell. I was in Göttingen for a month in a boarding house where the family took us in and made us talk German. They charged us twenty pfennigs (about five cents) for every English word we spoke. Militarism enters into every-day life as a fact. Arizona boys have not sensed the privileges of the Rhodes scholarships. At the last examination in 1912 there was but one candidate; more are expected next fall. So few have been

## TEXAS WOMAN NAMED

Miss Thomas to Have Charge of Home Economics at U. of A.

Miss De Rosette Thomas of San Antonio, Texas, has been appointed instructor in Home Economics at the University of Arizona for the coming year. Miss Thomas had extended experience in teaching in the schools of Texas and then went to Columbia University for special work in Home Economics.

She had pursued extensive courses in both domestic Science and Domestic Art and is strongly recommended for her scholarship, adaptability, and professional attainments. Miss Thomas will at once begin to organize the work of the department, arranging courses and selecting material for a laboratory.

A significant part of the work of the department will be public speaking in the state before women's clubs and other organizations. Having lived and worked in Texas for a number of years, Miss Thomas will be better able than many teachers trained in the East to fit into work in Arizona.

Dr. Meserve, state chemist, and professor of bacteriology in the University, is enthusiastic for the work in Home Economics and will co-operate as he has time and opportunity in the furtherance of the new department.

Already a number of young women in the state have signified their intention of entering the University for the course in Home Economics. It is believed that the department will be one of the attractions of the University for Arizona girls.

## CECIL RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

TUCSON, Ariz., June 21.—Cecil Rhodes was one of the geniuses of the past century. He exploited the enormous mineral resources of South Africa, gave his name to a province—Rhodesia—and stamped himself deeply on the future of the Dark Continent.

Rhodes was an Englishman, a graduate of Oxford, and dreamed, not only of a unified and mighty British Empire but also of a unity of sentiment and feeling in the whole English race—in Britain, Canada, Australia, America and elsewhere. He left to the politicians the solution of the former, but himself went about in an ingenious way to secure the latter. His plan was to bring the young men from all over the English-speaking world to Oxford, his alma mater, throw them together for three years in college study and association and return them to their homes informed and broadened in the nobler feelings and traditions of the English race the world over.

And so Rhodes provided in his will for a series of scholarships at Oxford each to be held for three years, and to be worth \$1500 a year. To an American student accustomed to make his way through college at a cost of \$400 to \$500 a year the Rhodes stipend looks large, but it is the testimony of scholarship men that it is not more than is necessary to live comfortably at Oxford and do the extra and travel expected of every incumbent.

One scholarship is provided for each state of the American union and examinations are held two years out of three for selection of appointees. The next examination will be held in October, 1913 and not again until 1915. For Arizona the examination will be held at the University of Arizona in Tucson in October. The examinations are reasonably difficult and cover especially English, mathematics and Latin; Greek was at first a preliminary requirement but may now be postponed until after the appointment is made. One who has taken Freshman English in college ought to pass the English examination without difficulty; algebra and geometry cover the mathematics requirement; four years of Latin in preparatory school would usually be adequate. But the man is not appointed until he has finished the sophomore year of an American college—Rhodes wanted a certain maturity in the men who received the scholarships.

Unfortunately in the United States,

especially in the states where there are several colleges, the scholarship has been passed around from college to college, that all might have the benefits of it in turn, regardless of the ability of the competitors. The result has been a lower grade of men at Oxford from some of the states than others. The Rhodes trustees state that where there is but one college or university in a state—as in Arizona—the appointees have been almost uniformly good, for there is no temptation to make appointments in rotation. Arizona has had such men at Oxford as the Spaldings of Phoenix and Lowdermilk of Wilcox—all of them a credit to themselves and to the state.

Letters received from Lowdermilk during the past year give some indications of the side interests of an American Rhodes scholar at Oxford. He writes:

Dec. 26, 1912. The Rhodes Scholarship is nothing to be complained of so far. Have been having a very enjoyable vacation; in London a week, with a fellow college-mate a week

## RIVAL COLLEGE CREWS IN LIVELY POUFGHKEEPSIE RACING COURSE



The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) course presents a lively scene these days with the crews of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Wisconsin, Washington and Syracuse out for practice. The Washington team has defeated all the big college crews on the Pacific coast, while the Wisconsin crew has no serious rival in the middle west. Cornell is regarded as the strongest of the eastern crews at this time.

Coch Vail of Wisconsin confidently expects his eight to win the regatta. The crew is composed of the same men who won second as freshmen last year. He says they would have won first and made a new record had they not been called back for a second start.

There is considerable interest in the race for first honors among the various freshmen eights. Columbia freshmen are regarded as a very formidable crew.



Top to bottom: Wisconsin crew, Pennsylvania crew and Columbia freshmen eight on Poughkeepsie course.

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